

## **Burn Ban Summary**

### **Minnesota**

It is against the law, since 1969, to burn or bury household wastes. Some farmers are allowed to burn their household wastes if there is limited availability of collection or drop-off services for waste and recyclables. This must be determined by resolution of the county board of the county where the farm is located.

### **Washington**

Since 2001, residential and land clearing fires have been banned in cities and urban growth areas with populations greater than 5000. Burning garbage, treated wood and manure products has been outlawed since the 1970's, as are burn barrels. New law, effective January 1, 2007 will ban burning in all urban growth areas (1,000 people per square mile). Originally passed in 1991 and set to take affect in 2001 to give smaller communities time to develop alternatives to burning. In 1998, the Legislature moved the effective date to 1/1/2007.

### **Illinois**

Open burning of garbage is prohibited in Illinois. Burning of household waste (except garbage) is permitted only on the premises where it is generated and outside any "restricted area" (defined as any city, village, or incorporated township plus a zone extending one mile beyond the boundaries when there is a population of 1,000 or more).

Household Waste – waste generated from single home, but does not include landscape waste, garbage, trade waste, used furniture, appliances or automobile parts.

Garbage – food waste or plastic packaging and diapers

Trade Waste – construction debris, roofing materials

### **Nebraska, Missouri, and South Dakota**

All three have some limitations, but in general, open burning of residential solid waste is allowed.